Middletown Transcript.

VOL. 3. MIDDLETOWN, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1870. NO. 45.

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SCHOOL BOOKS and Miscellaneous Works, Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymn Books, Blank Books, in various styles and binding; Tuck, Memorandum and Pass Books.

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Writing, Letter, and Note Paper,
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A fine assortment of Colgate & Co's. Soap
PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS,
Wright's and Taylor's Superior Extracts,
Pomades, Hair Oils,
And Dental Soap of the First Quality

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Neck Ties of various styles, Bismarck Collars, Gloves, Hose, Handkerchiefs, Cuffs, Wristlets.

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D. L. DUNNING,
No. 2 Town Hall.
Jan. 30—1y Middletown, Del

GEO. W. INGRAM & CO.
Brokers & Real Estate Agents,
BROAD STREET ABOVE MAIN,
Middletown, Delaware,

ATTEND PROMPTLY TO THE COLLECTION OF
NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, &c. &c.

NEGOTIATE LOANS, PURCHASE & SELL STOCKS ON COMMISSION,
And offer for sale
Valuable Real Estate,
Comprising some of the most desirable Farms on the Peninsula.

Correspondence by mail solicited.

Refer by permission to the following named gentlemen:

Hon. R. C. Holiday, Sec. of State, Annapolis, Md.
W. R. Bergholz, Memphis & El Paso Pacific Railroad, N. Y.
R. Atkinson, Banker, 41 Broad st. N. Y.
Hon. Richard Schell, 50 Wall " "
Col. Blanton Duncan, Louisville, Ky.
Geo. Beir, Adj. General, Baltimore, Md.
Geo. W. Karsner, McDonough.
J. W. Vandegrift, "
Seyfert, McManus & Co. Philadelphia.
Gen. Robert Patterson, "
B. F. Chatham, Phila. Nat. Bank.
march 17—tf

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JOHN McLEAR & SON
NO. 603 MARKET STREET,
Wilmington, Delaware
(ESTABLISHED 1848.)

DEPOSITS of money received on interest during business hours of every day, subject to draft at sight, or payable at a time agreed upon, as may be desired by the depositor.

Persons depositing with us can give checks in the same manner as upon Banks, which will be paid when presented.

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Drafts on Foreign Countries payable in the gold coin of the country upon which they are drawn.

Collections made in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.

Inquiries by mail promptly answered.

JOHN McLEAR & SON.
aug. 27—3mos

To the Public.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Middletown and vicinity that he is prepared with excellent Horses, Wagons and Carts to do all kinds of hauling at moderate rates. Proprietors of hotels and housekeepers will find it to their advantage to give him a call. Coal and lumber hauled at shortest notice. Orders for baggage or other parcels, left at the Post Office, will receive prompt attention.

N. B.—75 Tons of good BUILDING SAND for sale. WM. W. WILSON.
July 2—tf

PEACH TREES.

A LARGE stock of Healthy Peach Trees of the best market varieties. Also a general Nursery stock of
FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, &c.
Address THOMAS J. PULLEN,
Successor to Isaac Pullen, Hightstown, N.J.
References: John P. Cochran, Wm. R. Cochran.
sept 3—2mos*

SEASONED OAK and PINE WOOD, sawed and Split, delivered in town, in quantities to suit, at $7 per cord, by E. T. EVANS.
Feb 19—tf

BISHOP'S ANIMAL POKE—a new article call and see it at EVANS

THE AMERICAN
BUTTONHOLE & OVERSEAMING
is the only complete
SEWING MACHINE
TERMS EASY 511 King WIL. DEL.
G. PATRONI

THE AMERICAN
Buttonhole, Overseaming,
SEWING MACHINE,

Has the following advantages over most all other Sewing Machines in the market:

1 It has a tension which prevents cutting of thread or dropping of stitches.
2 It has the most powerful construction, which will insure good work for a quarter of a century.
3 It sews the lightest cambric and the usual shoe leather without any strain whatever.
4 It has a feed bar which can be lowered or raised at will, thus adapting it to all kinds of material.
5 It is impossible to get the machine out of order unless by rust, dust or taking apart. It will never get out of order by working.
6 It has the highest attainable speed, making 2,200 stitches per minute by foot, and 3,000 by steam.
7 It is the lightest running shuttle machine.
8 It makes the most beautiful lock stitch.
9 It has the handsomest appearance.
10 It has the strongest, most convenient, handsomely polished, braced table, with drawer, and board to prevent soiling the dress.
11 Its cover is polished, fitting and locked as a little trunk. There is nothing better than this to preserve the machine.
12 It has straight needle.
13 Four bobbins hold a spool of cotton.
14 It has the best hemmer.
15 It has the most complete attachment, the Jack-of-all-trades, hems, fells, binds, bastes, tucks, braids and ruffles.
16 It is as simple as any machine in the market.
17 It needs but little time to learn its operation.
18 It has the best embroidering attachment.
19 It sews on straight a piece while puffing another at the same time without basting, attachment or after work.

These advantages combine the best qualities of a sewing machine for the family who want to use it steadily in all kinds of work. Nothing equal can be found in the way of combining the advantages of all the sewing machines now known, while obviating all their faults.

THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES

THE AMERICAN

Possesses alone and undisturbed, there being no other machine even pretending them:

1 It has a larger arm and stronger construction than any family machine, admitting larger pieces of work, thus fitting the machine to family and manufacturing purposes as well, without need of two machines. It has 8½x5 inches clear room.
2 It hems any width or thickness, from 1-16 of an inch cambric to 2 inches beaver.
3 It binds a coat, a skirt, or a hat without any braid or binding whatever.
4 It folds up the brim of a hat to any fullness.
5 It overseams a sheet or Brussels carpet.
6 It makes beautiful eyelet work.
7 It embroiders on the edge.
8 It makes buttonholes of any size on any material.
9 It has the braiding machine which makes braid of size or color at the rate of 150 yards per hour. This sells for $10 extra.
10 It always won the first premium at every exhibition in which it has been entered.

THE AMERICAN

Can be had as a plain sewing machine without the buttonhole and overseaming, at $15 less than the given prices.

We want a few reliable agents everywhere, to whom we will make it an object to sell these popular machines.

Machines will be sent to any address on receipt of price. Every machine has a full outfit for plain sewing, hemming, &c.

We simply ask an examination to verify all we state.

SUB-AGENCIES:

SPECIAL AGENT.—G. W. Baker, 220 King St. Wilmington.
Clark T. Collins, Townsend, Del.

TRAVELLING AGENTS:
Daniel Whiting, Wm. T. Gallaher,
Wm. W. Lynam, John Avery,
Joshua Brown, George W. Gravat,
James L. Kelley.

G. PATRONI,
Office and Warerooms,
511 KING STREET
WILMINGTON,
DELAWARE.
June 18—1y

Select Poetry.

THE WIND OF NIGHT.

BY W. L. SHOEMAKER.

The wind of night is a lonely sprite,
And he roams o'er land and sea;
He's a mournful elf, and he sings to himself,
And a weird, sad song sings he:
Oh, the lonely wind of night!

Me thinks he sings to the ghostly things
That crowd night's gloomy halls,
When the stars glare down, or the dark clouds frown,
And the rain it drearily falls:
Oh, the lonely wind of night!

He sings of the Past that flew so fast,
Of joys that have gone for aye,
And of those that lie neath the hollow sky,
Deep, deep in the graveyard clay:
Oh, the lonely wind of night!

The Summer is dead, and a blight is shed
Over her leaves and flowers,
And the wind of night bemoans their plight,
In a dirge for the vanished hours:
Oh, the lonely wind of night!

As I sit and hear that requiem drear
For the things that are no more,
To the ear of thought is the night-wind fraught
With a sad, mysterious lore:
Oh, the lonely wind of night!

And I dream of the time when his doleful rhyme
Will sound o'er the tomb, where I
Must slumber deep, while he wil sleep,
As now, all lonely by:
Oh, the lonely wind of night!

For I still will have in the lowly grave,
Though forgotten by all mankind,
A mourner and friend till time shall end,
In the lonely, homeless wind:
Oh, the lonely wind of night!

Popular Miscellany.

THE BLUE HEN'S CHICKENS.—A correspondent asks us why the Delaware boys are called the "Blue Hen's Chickens." We have heretofore explained the origin of the *soubriquet*, but transfer the following from our port folio, which, we think, is from the Baltimore American:

"In the revolutionary war, Delaware was among the most densely populated portions of our country, and it is said to have furnished five thousand fighting men to the revolutionary army. The Regiment of "Delaware Blues" was so called from their blue uniforms. When they marched from Wilmington in 1770, they were indeed a gallant sight. Eight hundred men with such perfect discipline in their march, that when advancing in line, it was said a bullet could be passed from one end of the ankles of every soldier without touching a man—exhibited a spectacle such as was not witnessed since that day.

"They were exposed in every action from Long Island to Charleston, and as fast as they fell in battle their ranks were recruited from Delaware alone. Jaquett, who was one of their officers, used to say that he could march all day with them from sunrise to sunset, and when on Green's retreat everybody else were tired and asleep, his Sussex soldiers alone would get a fiddle and dance around their watch fires. They were engaged in thirty-two pitched battles and were always the last to retreat. It was natural that they should have been then the pride and boast of the State in which scarcely a man was left who had not a relation or friend in the regiment.

"Captain Caldwell had a company recruited from Kent and Sussex called by the rest "*Caldwell's game cocks,*" and the regiment after a time in Carolina was nicknamed from this 'The Blue Hen's Chickens,' as the fun and fancy of their comrades preferred the phrase.

"But after they had been distinguished in the South, the name of the *Blue Hen* was applied to the State, whenever after a battle the recruiting officers were sent home to get more chickens of her raising, and those who came from Kent were chiefly taken from her forests of white oak. The poor fellows for the most part died in the battles of the Revolution, and but a very few of those who returned ever received any reward for their services, being paid off in continental money. But the Whigs of the Revolution never ceased to boast of the Blue Hen and her chickens, and to this day their descendants will often boast in Kent, that they are the cocks of that blood, and were taken from the stooping white oak."

* * *

The dome of the Capitol at Washington is one of the largest in the world, being one hundred and thirty-seven feet in diameter at its base, and two hundred feet high. The architect, Mr. Walter, naturally thought so large a mass of iron would be affected by the sun's rays, so that the expansion would be unequal, according as the sun shone on one or the other side. To ascertain the extent of the expansion, he extended a wire within the dome from the top to the bottom, and connected with it, by a delicate mechanism, a pencil which would draw on a paper the line of movement. He expected quite a regular curve, as the opposite sides of the dome were affected by the daily passage of the sun; but he found that it is not the sun, but the wind, that has the most effect. The American Journal of Science contains a copy of the figure drawn one windy day, showing all the changes and lulls of the storm, and making a very curious complicated figure.

* * *

Belgium, a little kingdom of 11,338 square miles—about the size of Maryland—gives comfortable support to over 5,000,000 people, or about 500 to the square mile.

* * *

The most stylish weddings to take place this winter are to be managed in the plainest manner, with no bridesmaids, groomsmen, ushers, or reception.

A RIVAL OF NIAGARA.

The newly discovered waterfall in British Guiana, South America, has a perpendicular descent of 735 feet, with 81 feet more of cataract. It is in the Essequibo River, and is called the Great Kaituer Fall. One of the surveying party, who visited it in April last, describes it as follows:

"As we saw the Fall, I cannot imagine anything more beautiful. The central portion, which is never dry, forms a small horseshoe or re-entering angle, and the water in this part preserves its consistency for a short distance from the ledge. But everywhere else, at a few feet from the top all semblance of water disappears; it breaks up, or blossoms, into fine foam or spray, which decends in the well-known rocket-like forms of the Staubach and similar waterfalls, but multiplied a thousand times, into a small dark pool, over a semicircular curtain of precipice deeply hollowed by the action of the spray. The cavern behind the Fall is the home of the swallows, which issue from it in the morning, and may be seen returning in their multitudes at night. The Fall itself is one vast descending column of a fine dry-looking, snow-white substance, bearing a resemblance, in color and consistency, to the snow of an avalanche, but surpassing all avalanches I have seen in size, and in the beauty of the forms taken by the material of the Fall. Rainbows of great splendor were observed, one from the front of the Fall in the morning, one from the summit in the afternoon; but this last reversed, forming a colored loop or ring, into which the whole mass seemed to precipitate itself and disappear, and dart out underneath, black and foaming, at the gorge and outlet of the pool."

The width of the river, 200 yards above the fall, is 134 yards, and its depth fifteen feet.

SOMETHING STRANGE.

Figures serve singular purposes. German newspapers are making much of a prophecy and its confirmation in connection with the present war. This prophecy was fulfilled in the fall of Louis Philippe, and seems to be again confirmed in the downfall of Napoleon. The following is the figure-work:

Louis Philippe was born in	1773
His Queen was born in	1782
They were married in	1809
Ascended the French throne in	1830

Add these historical dates as follows:

1830	1830	1830
1	1	1
7	7	8
7	8	0
3	2	9
1848	1848	1848

The result is the memorable year of 1848, in which Louis Philippe abdicated the French throne.

Now apply the same calculation to Louis Napoleon:

Napoleon III. was born in	1808
The Empress Eugenie was born	1826
They were married in	1853
Ascended the throne in	1853

Add these as above:

1853	1853	1853
1	1	1
8	8	8
0	2	5
8	6	3
1870	1870	1870

And where is Louis Napoleon this year of our Lord 1870? To say the least this is a remarkable instance of prophetic figure-work, for it is said to have been promulgated some years before Louis Philippe abdicated, and to have been in a similar manner applied to Louis Napoleon. In this case "Figures don't lie."

* * *

For the Middletown Transcript.

APPLICATION.

If consideration, mental discrimination, and appreciative understanding give any durable or permanent results in any legitimate, legalized transaction, then the grand results of meritorious actions are appreciated and realized. There really is grandeur in the knowledge which is realized by truth, honor, morality, independent harmonious discriminating intelligence of our own abilities, capabilities, intentions, and pursuits. Combining utility with common sense and reason, the dictates of wisdom and philosophy and moral philanthrophy with mental equilibrium, and at once, we form a combination, vast in conception, inadmissible, illimitable, and illustrious. Prejudging no unworthy motive to honest endeaver, ever mindful, careful and prayerful, coupled with consideration, the investigated truths which guide and direct human affairs and understanding are all important, conducive and irrefrangible, worthily bestowed endorsements upon any tangible, practical, essentially prolfiic conceded doctrine, of material usefulness and knowledge, are most emphatically, implicitly and understandingly reliable, in every commendable, reasonable combination or acquisition, or impliedly honest avocation.

When sensible, honorable combination culminates in productive unavowed, invincible, unconquerable, irrevocable, unequivocal good; obstreperous "pretention" gives way and beats a truse, if not a palpably inglorious retreat. O. L. MUNN.

The writer of the foregoing seems to have strung his adjectives together like beads. But we don't comprehend his "inadmissable combination," or his "tangible, essentially prolific doctrines." Our obtuseness, however, must be our excuse.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.—First, the Egpptian Pyramids; the largest of these is 693 feet square and 360 feet high, and its base covers 11¾ acres of ground.

Second, the Mausoleum, erected at Mausolus, to a king of Caria, by his widow Artemisis; it was 93 feet long and 35 feet high.

Third, the Temple of Diana, at Ephesus; this was 525 feet in length and 220 in breadth.

Fourth, the walls and hanging gardens of Babylon. These walls are stated by Herodotus to have been 88 feet thick, 350 feet high and 60 miles in length, and the statement is confirmed, deemed credible by modern antiquarians.

Fifth, the Colsosus at Rhodes; this was a brazen statue of Apollo, 105 feet in height, standing at the mouth of the harbor of Rhodes.

Sixth, the statue of Jupiter Olympus, at Athens, which was made of ivory and gold, and was wonderful for its beauty rather than its size.

Seventh, the Pharos of Ptolemy Philapus; this was a light-house 500 feet high in Egypt, a wood fire being kept burning on its summit during the night to guide ships into harbor.

* * *

The political changes of France in eighty years are summarized as follows:

In 1792 the great French Revolution was inaugurated. Louis XVI. was deposed, and all the monarchs of Europe declared war against the young republic. France was without finances, without troops.

In 1795 the republic had been triumphant everywhere against the monarchial government and had established internal order.

1790 Bonaparte was chosen First Consol.

1804—Bonaparte Emperor.

1815—Waterloo and St. Helena, and the restoration of the Bourbons in the person of Louis XVIII.

1830—The revolution and expulsion of Charles X. for general disregard of constitutional government, and in particular for Polignac's decrees against the press. Louis Philippe ascends the throne.

1848—Louis Phillippe abdicates; popular dissatisfaction at peace policy abroad; tampering with elections at home and limiting the powers of the press; and Louis Napoleon elected President.

1851—Louis Napoleon President for ten years by 7,839,216 votes.

1852—The Second Empire by a vote of 7,824,129 citizens.

* * *

MASON'S AND DIXON'S LINE.—On the 4th of August, 1763, Thomas and Richard Penn and Lord Baltimore being together in London, agreed with Chas. Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two mathematicians or surveyors, to mark, run out and fix the boundary line between Maryland on the one hand, and Delaware and Pennsylvania on the other. Mason and Dixon landed in Philadelphia on the 15th of November following, and began their work at once. They adopted the peninsular lines, and the radius and tangent point of the circular, of their predecessors. They next ascertained the northeastern coast of Maryland, and proceeded to run the dividing parallel of latitude. They pursued this parallel, a distance of 230 miles, 18 chains, and 21 links from the place of beginning at the N. E. corner of Maryland to the bottom of a valley on Dunkard's creek, where an Indian war path crossed their route, and here on the 9th of November, 1767—103 years ago—their Indian escort told them it was the wild of the Sioux Nation, that the surveys should cease, and they terminated accordingly, leaving 36 miles, 6 chains and 50 links, as the exact distance remaining to be run west to the southwest angle of Pennsylvania, not far from the Board Tree Tunnel on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Dixon died at Durham, England, 1777; Mason died in Pennsylvania, 1787.

* * *

SWIFT'S HUMOR.—Dean Swift was walking in the Phœnix Road, Dublin, when a thunder-shower came on, and he took shelter under a tree, where a party was sheltering also, two young women and two young men. One of the young girls looked very sad, till as the rain fell, her tears fell. The Dean inquired the cause and learned that it was their wedding-day: they were on their way to the Church, and now her white clothes were wet and she couldn't go. "Never mind, I'll marry you;" said the Dean; and took out his prayer-book and there and then married them, their witnesses being present; and to make the thing complete, he tore a leaf from his pocketbook and with his pencil wrote and signed a certificate, which he handed to the bride. It was as follows:

> "Under a tree in stormy weather,
> I married this man and woman together.
> Let none but him who rules the thunder
> Sever this man and woman asunder.
> "JONATHAN SWIFT.
> "Dean of St. Patrick's."

* * *

We beg all professed friends of a pure life, says the California Farmer, to see to it that soap and water and scrubbing brushes, upon doors and windows, sunshine and pure air, are freely admitted to every room and nook and corner of their houses. If you have porches or yards, sun and air beds, pillows, and clothes every day. If you live in the city, air them in open windows, and save yourselves from sickness and your reputation from reproach.

AMERICAN WONDERS.—The greatest cataract in the world is the falls of Niagara, where the water from the great upper lakes forms a river of three-fourths of a mile in width, and then, being suddenly contracted, plunges over the rocks in two columns, to the depth of 175 feet.

The greatest cave in the world is the Mammoth cave of Kentucky, where any one can make a voyage on the waters of a subterranean river, and catch fish without eyes.

The greatest river in the known world is the Mississippi, 4,000 miles long.

The largest valley in the world is the valley of the Mississippi. It contains five hundred thousand square miles, and is one of the most fertile regions of the globe.

The greatest city park in the world is in Philadelphia. It contains over two thousand acres.

The greatest grain port in the world is Chicago.

The largest lake in the world is Lake Superior, which is truly an inland sea, being four hundred and thirty miles long, and one thousand feet deep.

The longest railroad in the world is the Pacific railroad, over three thousand miles in length.

The greatest natural bridge in the world is the Natural bridge over Cedar creek, in Virginia. It extends across a chasm eighty feet in width and two hundred and fifty feet in depth, and at the bottom of which the creek flows.

The greatest mass of solid iron in the world is the Iron mountain of Missouri. It is three hundred an dfifty feet high, and two miles in circuit.

The best specimen of Grecian architecture in the world is the Girard college for orphans, Philadelphia.

The largest aqueduct in the world is the Croton aqueduct, in New York. Its length is 40½ miles, and it cost $12,500,000.

The largest deposits of anthracite coal in the world are in Pennsylvania, the mines of which supply the market with millions of tons annually and appear to be inexhaustible.—*American Engineer.*

* * *

WHAT DRINK COSTS.—The New York World has been figuring up the cost of an occasional drink and says:

"Once in a while a pensive man may be heard to say, I wish I had all the money back that I have spent for drinks for the past ten years." No one man in twenty, who, retrospectively gazing, gives utterance to that wish, has in his mind any approximating estimate of the amount of which a person of even moderate bibulous propensities may spend upon drinks in the space of ten years. Leaving wines and expensive liquors out of the question, let us see what a plain cocktailest, or modest imbiber of old rye, is likely to disburse on his favorite refreshments in the course of a year.

"Take a very moderate man for a sample. Assume that he drinks every day one glass of ale at ten cents, and four glasses of whiskey at fifteen cents. That amounts to seventy cents a day, which makes four dollars and ninety cents a week. Multiply by four and you have $10,60 a month, which comes to $235,20 a year. Thus, if the man who had gone on at this rate for ten years had his money back, his pocket would be inflated to the tune of two thousand three hundred and fifty-two dollars. This is only a small-beer calculation; but think of those who spend five times this sum on liquors, and remember that their name is legion."

Then add the amount spent for cigars and tobacco, and the sum would astonish us. The money spent for liquor and cigars and tobacco is enough to feed all the hungry, clothe the naked, and educate every child in the land.

* * *

REMARKABLE GEYSERS.—A correspondent of one of the Montana papers says that the persons engaged in the Yellowstone (Montana) exploring expedition, which left Fort Ellis on the 22d of August, have discovered, near the head waters of the Madison river, a most remarkable collection of geysers. As they were descending the "Fire Hole" (the principal branch of the Madison) they met a cascade, and about two miles further down they struck the "Fire Hole Basin." For two miles along both sides of the stream, which runs through a valley three-fourths of a mile wide, the whole country was found to be covered with geysers, steam-jets, and hot springs, which in all numbered over two thousand. Seven of the geysers are unequalled in the known world, far excelling those of California, and even those of Iceland. The 'Giant,' with a vent seven feet by ten, throws a column of water perpendicularly from eighty to one hundred and twenty, and the "Bee Hive," as it was christened, throws a column perpendicularly to a height of 220 feet by actual measurement.

* * *

The Baltimore American says it is proposed to ascertain by actual experiment the supposed magnetic character of the aurora borealis. A telegraphic wire between New York and Philadelphia has been so prepared as to afford a continuous circuit without an earth connection at either end. If the aurora charges it with electricity the magnetic qualities of the phenomenon will be proved; if it does not, the common supposition will be shown to be wrong.

* * *

Why is a man's trade mark like a certain leading Prussian? Ans.—Because it is "biz" mark. The author of the above leaves a wife and twelve small children.

Wit and Humor.

In Erie, Pa. there is an elderly gentleman who until recetnly was much annoyed by vtsits from Life Insurance agents. One day an agent named Wilson called upon him, and in a glib manner commenced enumerating the advantages of insuring in a trustworthy company.

"What's the use of insuring my life?" said Mr. B. "If I die it won't do me any good. I don't see any sense of it."

Wilson then proceeded to tell him that in case of his death his wife would receive the amount for which he was insured, and would thus be placed beyond the reach of want.

On hearing this Mr. B. became furious, and shouted—

"Oh, that's your game, is it? Well wouldn't I be a pretty fool to be making things comfortable for my wife's second husband? Just after insuring I'd be certain, almost, to get sick and die. Then my wife would go among her neighbors, and brag about the money she had received from your company. Some fool, hearing of her good luck, would propose and marry her; and then he would take her on his knee and kiss her; and laugh over my stupidity while they were spending my money; and I would be compelled to lie in my grave, unable to say a word."

* * *

An African boy, some seven or eight years old, Dan by name, was set to learn words in an old spelling book that had been tossed about the house. He soon became interested in watching a race between a small boy and Time, as represented by an engraving in the book, and every spare moment of the day that he could find was devoted to the contemplation of the (to him) exciting chase. Night finally compelled the young African to lay aside the book and go to his pallet, where, no doubt, he dreamed of "dat big fellow wid de mowin' scyve," as he called him in pursuit of the poor frightened boy. Dan was up with the lark next morning, and the first thing he did was to get the speller and look for his heroes of the race. He gazed intently for an instant at the picture, and then, with a wild scream of delight, exclaimed, as he danced all about the old kitchen, "He ain't cotched 'im yit!—Golly! he ain't cotched 'im yit!"

* * *

A very bad memory: Father—"Mary, my love do you remember the text of this morning?" Mary—"No, Pa, I never can remember the text, I've such a bad memory." Mother—"By the way, did you notice Susan Brown? Mary—"Oh, yes, what a fright! She had on her last year's bonnet, done up: a pea-green silk, a black lace mantilla, brown boots, an imitation honiton collar, a lava bracelet, her old ear-rings, and such a fan, O, my!" Mother—"Well, my dear, your memory is certainly bad."

* * *

The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette says the Rev. Dr. Alexander H. Vinton was instantly cured of chewing tobacco by a young miss of twelve, to whom he was giving good advice about Lent. She said: "Pshaw! don't preach self-denial to me when you have your mouth full of nasty tobacco!" The reverend gentleman turned aside his head, removed the odious weed from his mouth and has never since tasted it.

* * *

"Where there's smoke"—there's as often cabbage-leaf as 'baccy? "Ill weeds"—very often make their smokers ill too. "Short reckonings make"—it rather inconvenient for people who are "short" too! "He who touches pitch"—had better put on an old pair of gloves. "A fool and his money"—are the delight of match-making mothers.

* * *

A negro preacher accidentally read a well known verse, "My feet are as hen's feet," instead of "hinds' feet." "You will observe, my breddern," he said, "dat a hen in the henroost, when it fall asleep, it tightens its grip so's not to fall off. And dat's how true faith, my breddern, holds on to de rock."

* * *

Two shoemakers out in company were asked their profession. Says one of them, "I practice the heeling art," "and I," says the other, "labor for the good of men's soles."

* * *

"What's the difference between the North Pole and South Pole?" "Why all the difference in the world," replied a lady, unwittingly; and that's the answer.

* * *

Foote, speaking of a miserly acquaintance, said he believed he would be willing to take the beam out of his own eye, if he knew he could sell the timber.

* * *

The first day a little boy went to school the teacher asked him if he could spell. "Yes, sir." "Well, how do you spell boy?" "Oh, just as other folks do."

* * *

Why is the earth like a school blackboard? Because the children of men multiply upon the face of it.

* * *

Two things that rarely agree—Two cats over one mouse; two wives in one house.

* * *

A volume that will bring tears to your eyes—A volume of smoke.

* * *

Men born blind can't be carpenters, because they never saw.

The Middletown Transcript.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JAMES PONDER.

FOR CONGRESS.

BENJAMIN T. BIGGS.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY TICKET.

SENATORS.

Leonard G. Vandegrift, of St. George's Hundred.
Dr. Allen V. Lesley, of New Castle Hundred.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Lot Cloud, of Brandywine Hundred.
J. Poulson Chandler, of Christiana Hundred.
Aquilla Derrickson, of Mill Creek Hundred.
Benjamin Caulk, of White Clay Creek Hundred.
Sewell C. Bigg,s of Pencader Hundred.
Albert O. Newton, of Red Lion Hundred.
Francis T. Perry, of Appoquinimink Hundred.
Sheriff.—James Armstrong.
Coroner.—Daniel B. Woodward.

LEVY COURT COMMISSIONERS.

David Graves, for Mill Creek Hundred.
Levi Ruth, for White Clay Creek Hundred.
William R. Bright, for Red Lion Hundred.
S. F. Shallcross, for St. George's Hundred.
William N. Wilson, } Appoquinimink Hundred.
Alexander Deakyne, }

NOTICE.

The St. Georges Hundred Democratic Club is requested to meet to night, at 8 o'clock, at Ortlip's Hotel.

Middletown, Nov. 5th. WM. COCHRAN. Chairman.

THE ELECTION.—Tuesday next is the day of the Election. White Men, give that day to the success of your party and its principles. Be early at the polls, and active, and see that not a solitary voter is absent. Let every man do his duty, and remember that a vote for the Radical candidates is a vote for Negro Equality, Negro Supremacy, and a continuance of High Taxes and Radical Misrule. If you would have negroes excluded from your public schools, and are in favor of white men ruling Delaware, vote the Democratic Ticket. The polls open between 9 and 10 o'clock, a. m. and close at 5 p. m.

THE INDEPENDENT KENT TICKET.—We have waited to see on what basis the leaders of this movement would place it, and it has turned out to be—*opposition to the Saulsburys*. That they have belittled themselves by combining to oppose a family the measure of whose success has excited their envy, must be the judgment of all persons outside of their little ring. However respectable these gentlemen may be, individually, their respectability cannot give character to their present movement, which is evidently wanting in that quality. Many of them attended the late Democratic nominating convention, and were in honor bound to support its nominees. As party men they professed to be governed by party usage. But selfishness has got the better of their party fealty, and with fair protestations and pretentions of "retrenchment" and "reform," they seek to veil their real designs, which is to elevate and aggrandize themselves at the expense of their party. To do this, they have compromised, the principles, to which they professed devotion, in stooping even to receive negro votes to accomplish their ends. It has been said of military men, that when they have packed their baggage for the camp of the enemy, they are not long in reaching their destination. The same thing is true of politicians, and these gentlemen will nearly all be found in the ranks of the Radicals. They are, even now, associated with them covertly, and will ere long be so openly. The Delawarean affirms that they have sold out to the Radicals, and there can be little doubt that there is a coalition between them and every consistent Democrat should treat them as political enemies. There are said to be no less than five aspirants for the United States Senatorship, among them, and nearly all the rest are expecting to receive the smaller crumbs which fall from the public table. If these things be true, it is with an ill grace that they can complain of the Saulsburys.

THE RADICAL MEETING.—Pursuant to announcement the Radical Meeting took place here in the Town Hall, Thursday evening last, and was addressed by Edward G. Bradford, Esq. and Dr. Franklin Taylor. The number in attendence was small, and a large proportion of them Democrats. We did not hear the speeches, but we were told, by some of those present, that the rebellion and the negro constituted the burden of their theme. It was an attempt to call up the passions engendered by the war, which it was hoped would serve their purpose in lieu of anything better. The meeting was not satisfactory, we understand, to the better portion of the Republicans themselves; and failed to awaken enthusiasm or to inspire confidence. A number of prominent Radicals were opposed to having a meeting here, but they were overruled. Not a solitary black man was present. They seem to have been purposely kept out of view. How they relish such cold treatment from their pretended friends we do not know, but they must plainly see that all the Radicals want of them is their votes.

An order has been sent to the commanding officer of the United States troops at New Orleans to use his forces in carrying out the Election law, which means see that the negroes vote.

SOLDIERS AT THE POLLS

The country is dishonored, and bears upon her escutcheon a foul blot placed there by the hands of the Radical party. Our elections are no longer free, but held under the surveillance of Federal officers, backed by Federal bayonets. This is the worst feature of military despotism, grafted here upon American Republicanism. To a Radical Congress, and a pliant Executive, are we indebted for this sample of the despotism of the old world. It is the foulest blot upon Republican institutions, and the grossest outrage upon the liberties of the people ever perpetrated in free America, We are amazed at the thought that a reckless cabal in Congress shold dare thus to tamper with human rights. Men have lost their heads for smaller offences against human liberty, than are contained in the provisions of this infamous enforcement act.

The New York World says:

> It does not appear that the troops sent to that city are to be under the direction of any resposible military head. They are to be stationed at the Battery, in Union square, and at the office of the United States Marshal, in readiness to be marched against our citizens at the call of any understrapper of a Deputy Marshal who gets it into noddle that he may lawfully summon them to his assistance. The sending of troops here at all on election day is a great outrage. It is a bold trampling upon the laws of the State and the spirit of our free institutions. No free people on the face of the earth ever allowed the calling out of soldiers in the face of an election. Here is what the Revised Statues of New York say on this subject: "If any officer or other person shall call out or order any of the militia of this State, to appear and exercise on any day during any election to be held by virtue of this chapter, or within five days previous thereto, except in cases of invasion or insurrection, he shall forfeit five hundred dollars for every such offence." There has always been a similar law in the other States, military terorr in elections having been deemed by our fathers inconsistent with their freedom. The law of Penusylvania is in these words: "No body of troops in the army of the United States, or of this commonwealth, shall be present, either armed or unarmed, at any place of election within this commonwealth, during the time of such election." There has always been a similar law in England against the presence of soldiers in any town where an election is held. This administration is breaking down all the old bulwarks of liberty, and transforming our free republic into a centralized military despotism."

It deserves the execration of every freeman, and the people, en masse, should hurl it from power, by the force of ther ballots.

IMPORTANT NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—The *Hearth and Home*, a finely illustrated family journal of a high character, hitherto issued by Messrs. Pettengill, Bates & Co. has been purchased by Messrs. Orange Judd & Co. of 245 Broadway, N. York, the well-known publisers of the *American Agriculturist*. Messrs S. M. Pettengill & Co. whose great Advertising Agency, established in 1849, is one of the largest and most reputable in the world, find that their extensive business requires their exclusive attention, and they therefore transfer *Hearth and Home* to the new Publishers, whose long experience and abundant facilities will enable them not only to maintain the past high character of the paper, but to add materialy to its value. The new Publishers also announce a reduction of the terms to $3 per year. The change will not at all effect the *American Agriculturist*, which will continue on independently as heretofore. The Illustrations and reading matter of the two journals will be entirely different. Either of the journals will be furnished from now to the end of 1871 (14 months), at the yearly subscription rate, viz: the Weekly *Hearth and Home*, at $3; the Monthly *Ameriean Agriculturist* $1,50; or the two for $4.

THE BULLET VS. THE BALLOT.—Grant's army is in motion. Troops are marching upon two objective points—New York and Baltimore. The campaign will open on Tuesday. White men, remember, that all this marching and martialing of the military, in time of peace, is for the ebony pets of the Administration. Are American citizens dogs, or the serfs of some eastern potentate, that they should be dragooned by a hireling soldiery? White men, arouse yourselves, and rebuke, by your ballots, this daring and outrageous insult to the nation. Teach the Administration at Washington, and the Congressional cabal which inaugurated a measure intended to substitute the bayonet for the ballot, that freeman cannot be intimidated by this array of military power, and that you *intend to remain free*.

MASSACHUSETTS.—At the last session of Congress, when Massachusetts was urging her claim to indemnity for losses in the war of 1812, Senator Bayard pointedly and keenly said that the bill ought to be presented to England, for to that power was the service of Massachusetts rendered during that war. The New York World mentions three several douceurs paid to that State on account of the last war, and says:—"Are not the United States a fat fly whereon the spider Massachusetts feeds? In 1830 she has $430,748; in 1859 some $227,176,48 more; and now in 1870 a third payment in full of $678,262,42."

PURITY OF GRANT'S OFFICIALS.—Martin Allen, a U. S. Deputy Marshal, in New York, has been sentenced to the State Prison for stealing several hundred dollars from a gentleman from Connecticut, and ex-Mayor George Cahoon, of Richmond, Virginia, a U. S. Commissioner, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for forgery.

LOCAL AND STATE AFFAIRS.

A GANG OF THIEVES BROKEN UP.—It has already been announced that three colored men were arrested, about two weeks ago, for robbing the store of Capt. Benjamin Walmsley, at Fredericktown, Cecil county, Md. The names of these three men are Wm. Brown, Henry Spencer, and Henry Russell. Russell was shot and severely wounded in attempting to escape arrest, but is recovering from his wounds. He has made some important revelations, since his arrest, in relation to the operations of this gang. It appears that they have been practicing their roguery for a considerable time, stealing wheat, corn, or any other article they could lay their hands on. Five bushels of corn in the ear was found stowed away in a hogshead in the house of one of them, at the time of the arrest. When questioned as to how he obtained it, he said he bought it from Mr. Thomas Cruikshank, but that gentleman said he had never sold him any corn, in the ear or otherwise. Mr. James Hall delivered 150 bushels of grain at the granary of Capt. Woodall, but when it came to be measured out it fell short twenty bushels. These men effected an entrance into the granary, and had been carrying grain in a boat to a mill in Kent county, some distance up the Sassafras River. About 50 bushels, it is supposed, have been ground for them, during the season, at said mill. A box of shoes, belonging to a merchant named Davis, was stolen from the wharf and sold to James Scott, a negro man who keeps a little shop at Cecilton. Scott gave the person who sold him the shoes, $2.50 and a little flour for the box, and was selling the shoes so cheap as to excite astonishment. The shoes were identified by the Philadelphia merchant who sold them, and on Wednesday of last week Scott was arrested and held to bail for his appearance at Court. This negro has had the confidence and respect of all the white men in his neighborhood; he holds a high position in his church, and was chief marshal on the occasion of the celebration of the adoption of the 15th amendment, last summer. He is now probably bound for one of the wards in the Maryland penitentiary.

OUR HOTELS.—Middletown has two of the best kept Hotels in the State. Indeed, they are unequaled by the Hotels of any country town within our knowledge, and we take pride in commending them to the public. In too many public houses, rowdy, roistering assemblages are witnessed. Such a thing would not be tolerated here; on the contrary, quiet, order, cleanliness, are the leading characteristics of our Hotels, while their tables are spread with the choicest and best that the market can afford. And, then, the proprietors are men who not only "know how to keep a hotel," but they are gentlemanly in deportment and ever attentive to their guests. Not only so, but they have the good will of everybody, and "George" and "Curt," are names as familiar as household words. There is no flattery in all this, but truth, as their boarders and our citizens generally will attest. It is a great advantage to the community to have two such houses of entertainment in their midst. It might be otherwise here, as we have seen it in other places, where the Hotel was the place of rendezvous for noisy and drunken men, engaged in brawling and fighting, and disturbing the peace. Such scenes are not witnessed in Middletown, at our Hotels, and we record it to the honor of the town.

Ignatius C. Grubb, Esq. addressed a large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting at Townsend, on Friday evening, 28th ult. He denounced in strong language the Enforcement Act, and the enfranchisement of negroes in Delaware by the Radical Congress, and adduced convincing arguments against the policy of placing in the hands of an inferior race the balance of power in the affairs of government. Were that race educated and intelligent, it would still be wrong in the white race to part with so great a power but when the ignorance, and depravity of the negro is considered, his enfranchisement becomes a matter which every intelligent man, who is not influenced by selfish and partisan aims, should detest and scorn. Mr. Grubb was greeted with three cheers when he concluded. He was followed by J. Frank Hazell, Esq. in a neat and brilliant speech, and he by Mr. Samuel Townsend, in a forcible speech of about twenty minutes. The meeting was a great success, and cast a wet blanket over the hopes of the Radicals, whose meeting the same evening at the same town, was a miserable failure.

The Banking house is going up with rapidity. Mr. Gould, the contractor and carpenter, and Mr. Floyd, bricklayer, are pushing their work with great energy. They will have the walls up to the second story to-day, and expect to have the entire brick work finished next week. A most substantial fire and burglar proof vault will be constructed in the building, so as to render it impossible for the most expert burglars to effect an entrance. This fine building, when it is completed, will be quite an aquisition and an ornament to the town.

Messrs. John A. Reynolds & Sons have taken the handsome new three-story brick store house and dwelling at the corner of Main and Broad streets, now being finished by Robert A. Cochran, Esq. and will move into it about the latter part of this month. The Transcript expects to occupy the sky parlor, about the 1st Jan. and will be getting up in the world. We shall have a little more elbow room then, and will no longer feel "cribbed, cabined and confined," as we have been, and will be happy to see all our friends in our new quarters, when we get into them.

Hallow Eve was celebrated as usual by the boys, who unhinged and bore away gates, upset out buildings, and made bon-fires of boxes, &c. Some of the property of our citizens was destroyed in this way, and an expense of from five to ten dollars was incurred, in some instances, to repair damages. Boys, have your sport, if you will, but don't damage property. There is no fun in that, especially to the owners.

The corner-stone of the Catholic Church at Dover, Del. will be laid by the Right Rev. Thos. A. Becker, D. D. Bishop of Wilmington, on Wednesday, the 9th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. All friends of religion are cordially invited to be present. The blessing of the New Cemetery will take place on the same evening.

EDWARD IGNATIUS TAYLOR,
PASTOR.

CURE FOR TETTER.—A lady of Cecil county, Md. who has had some experience in the cure of Tetter informs us that a decoction of Rue, applied scalding hot, is a certain cure for the disease. If it affects the feet or hands, immerse them in the decoction; on other parts it may be applied with flannel.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—A fair and festival will be held in the Masonic Hall, Chesapeake City, Md. under the auspices of the Masonic Lodge, beginning on the 19th of December next, and continuing eleven days. The proceeds to be applied in furnishing the Lodge Room.

Mr. Wm. G. Etherington, of Cecilton, Md. raised the present season, two pumpkins on one vine, which weighed respectively 95 and 94 lbs. The circumferencee of the largest was 5ft. 3 inches; of the smallest, 5 feet 2 inches. Who can beat them?

The new station house was occupied on the 1st instant. The restaurant is fitted up in fine style, and the ladies' room, ticket office and all its appointments, render the new depot equal to any in the State.

The Directors of the National Bank of Delaware have declared a regular dividend of $12 per share (or six per cent. for the last six months) and also, an extra dividend of $6 per share, payable on demand.

Harry K. Ellison, of Sassfras Neck, Cecil county, sold, last week, a calf, three months old, that had been fed with the milk of one cow only, yet weighed three hundred and ninety five pounds, live weight.

H. F. Kenny, Supt. of the Delaware R. R. has appointed John A. Jones special policeman at the Depot in this town, with authority to arrest any one not conducting themselves properly.

Mr Isaac N. Mills, late railroad agent at Perryville, Md. has been appointed to succeed Mr. Brown, as freight train manager on the Delaware Railroad.

NOT SOLD.—The real estate offered for sale on Thursday by Geo. W. Ingram & Co. and Henry Davis, Executor of Samuel W. Roberts, was not sold.

The teachers and pupils of Smyrna Seminary are preparing to give an entertainment in a few weeks. It will consist mainly of Tableaux.

TABLEAUX IN ODESSA.—There will be a series of Tableaux in Odessa, in the parlors of the Hotel, on Thursday and Friday evenings, the 17th and 18th of November. No pains will be spared to make these entertainments a success, and music of a high order will be among the attractions. The price of admission is fifty cents. Tickets may be procured, on and after Thursday, the 10th inst. at the Post Office in this town, and of James C. Matthews and C. Watkins, Odessa; and as only a limited number will be sold, (100 for each evening), persons desiring to be present should purchase before the evenings of the entertainments.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Sheriff Richardson sold on Wednesday last, the property of George McCrone, containing 390 acres, known as the Shields Farm, to Jesse Sharpe for 18,500. The Home Farm, containing about 125 acres, was sold to Wm. Herbert, for $13,500.

We are indebted to Mr. Zacharias Roberts for a basket of fine apples, of the Pennic variety.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Madigan & Co's. Circus, the Swiss Bell Ringers, and Sanford's Opera Troupe have all gone, but Wm. H. Moore & Co. Main st. Middletown, are still selling Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c. as cheap as ever.

Ladies go to Hanson Bros. for the Jouvin and La Belle Kid Gloves, every pair warranted.

ELECTION.—Democrats, Republicans, and all others are cordially invited to examine the fine stock of goods at Wm. H. Moore & Co's.

Cold weather will soon be upon us, but Hanson Bros. fresh stock of Kip Boots will bid defiance to the coldest weather.

Persons going to the Election on Tuesday next should stop at Hayes' Tobacco and Cigar store and get a Yara Cigar and a paper of "Cupid" chewing tobacco—money packed in every package.

Thomas E. Hurn, is making extensive preparation for making up Fashionable Garments for Fall and Winter use. He has procured a superior workman from the extensive and well known establishment of Rockhill & Wilson, Philadelphia, and is prepared to give the fullest satisfaction to his customers. For a neat and tasty coat, vest or pants call on Hurn.

Hanson Bros. have received a new assortment of prints, best styles and quality 12½ cents.

If you want a Suit of Ready-made Clothing, or some good Cloth, Cassimere or Kersey, stop at Wm. H. Moore & Co's.

Gents, Hanson Bros. have received a fresh supply of the latest style Hats, and you would do well by calling to see them.

Heavy Boots, made to order, and every pair warranted, for sale by Wm. H. Moore & Co.

REPUBLICAN EXTRAVAGANCE.

Much has been said and written about the great reduction of the public debt and the economical management of the Grant administration, compared with the administrations under Democratic rule. We take the following, as an illustration, and recommend its careful perusal by every honest man, to whatever political party he may belong.

The average yearly expenses of several Democratic administrations are given, as follows:

Administration.	*Cost per annum.*	*Population.*
Jackson's.......	$18,224,034,52	14,000,000
Van Buren's...	30,182,452.53	17,000,000
Polk's...........	36,835,713.33	21,000,000
Pearce's.........	53,014,055.78	27,000,000
Buchanan's.....	65,915,249.44	30,000,000
Grant's.........	190,796,355.00	40,000,000

"These figures are from official sources, and therefore perfectly reliable. They will show you—

"1. That the total expenses of twenty-four years of the administration of the government by Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pearce, and Buchanan, were $859,692,366.39.

"2. That the expenses of the first year of Grant's administration, were $190,796,355.00.

"Now, if the expenses of Grant's one year be multiplied by four, it will be ascertained how much will be the cost of his whole term of four years—which will be over seven hundred and sixty-seven millions of dollars—very nearly as much as twenty-four years of Democratic administration cost. In these estimates no account whatever is made of what is called the public debt and the interest thereon. That is left out of the question; hence no Republican will have an opportunity to say that the debt is the cause of the increased expenses.

"If any one should argue that there are more people now than when these Democratic administrations were in existence, let them take a look at these facts: During the twenty-four years of Democratic government the average cost *per capita* was $1.77 (including the expense of the Mexican war.) Now the average cost under the Grant administration, *per capita*, is $4.76—three times greater than when we had Democratic Presidents and Democratic Congressmen. This also does not, in either event, include the debt and interest.

"Does any one wonder that Mr. Dawes, Republican Congressman from Massachusetts, denounced the Grant administration as more extravagant than that of Andrew Johnson, in that it squandered forty-seven millions of dollars per annum more than did Johnson's?

"If we should include the debt and interest, the statements would then show the average expenses *per capita* under Democratic administration, to be $2, while under Grant it would be $10,28.

"We do not believe a majority of the people of the country want to pay five or six times as much more than is necessary to have a good administration, to have a bad one."

OLD MASONIC RECORDS.—Lodge No. 1, Edinburgh, "May's Chapel," one of the oldest Masonic bopies in Scotland, claims to possess the oldest Masonic records of any Lodge in the world. So declares the Right Worshipful Master. Of course no Masonic Lodge in this young country can try titles for antiquity with "Edinburgh, No. 1." But Masons, and especially those of the "Scotish craft," will everywhere be interested in the statement. And it may interest them also to know that the Prince of Wales has been installed as patron of the Freemasons of Scotland, and that the rite of affiliation was administered by a deputation from the ancient Lodge above mentioned.

The citizens of Maine were enjoying sleighriding on four-inch snow the early part of this week.

THE WAR NEWS.

From day to day we are notified by our European telegrams that the bombardment of Paris is about to commence. It is well, however, to notice that it is the intention of the Prussians to turn their siege guns, in the first instance, upon the forts that constitute the main defences of the capital. They look to the reduction of these to bring about a capitulation, and will not open fire upon the city itself except as a last resort. Indeed, from information derived from many sources, and especially from conversations with Count Bismarck, it is scarcely probable that Paris will be subjected to bombardment at all. He is represented as having repeatedly declared that Paris would not be attacked, but would be starved out.

The Prussian army around Paris is busily engaged in throwing up breastworks and mounting guns, and the French army is rigorously preparing for defence. The other armies are comparatively quiet, with the exception of the one under Garabaldia, at Offanges. In the encounters with the enemy near Besancon he captured over one thousand prisoners. The province of Jura is now free from the presence of the Prussians, who are going northward, closely followed by the French. The Landwehr, doing duty with the army at Metz will be disbanded and sent home.

An important meeting of the British Cabinet was held on Wednesday last, at which it was stated that Metz was surrendered in conformity with an understanding between Bazaine and Bismarck, in the interest of the Emperor, that the Empress had refused her assent to the arrangement, and had gone to Wilhelmshohe to protest against it. After a long discussion the Council determined to urge Prussia to agree to an armistice without insisting upon the principle of a cession of territory as a prerequisite.

The result of the interview at Versailles between M. Thiers and the King of Prussia is the offer to the French people of an armistice of twenty-five days to allow general elections, the military *status quo* to be maintained in the meantime. It is understood in London that the proposal has been agreed to both at Tours and at Paris, but in the face of no little opposition. At Paris, Gustave Flourens, at the head of a mob, invaded the Hotel de Ville, proclaimed a committee of public safety, held Trochu, and other members of the government in custody, and proposed to make another revolution. The interference of the national guard, led by Jules Ferry, broke up the arrangement, however, and at last accounts the mob was under subjection.

Reports are received from Marseilles indicating a spirit of anarchy and revolt among the people, and it is stated that the red republicans there have proclaimed a new republic, embracing sixteen departments in Southern France.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Another State has been redeemed from Radical rule. West Virginia has elected a Democratic Governor, and two out of three of the members of Congress. This is a revolution as marked as it is agreeable. This State was wrenched from Virginia in a violent unconstitutional manner, and given over to the Radicals by force. White men were disfranchized by the thousands, and in this manner the sceptre of political authority kept in the possession of a few corrupt scheming men. West Virginia gave General Grant over eight thousand majority and elected a Radical Governor by nearly five thousand majority. But as the Radical policy developed, the people become dissatisfied with that party and its men. They were not in favor of elevating negroes to an equality with white men, or of putting the great interests of the State in the keeping of ignorant semi-savages. These issues cropped out to the surface at the recent election, and altered the whole political complexion of the State. Returns show large Democratic gains, enough to warrant the announcement that the State has been carried by the Democracy. This the Republicans concede. The Democrats have elected Congressmen in the First and Third districts, and by their large gains will be enabled to control the next Legislature, which elects United States Senator to fill the seat made vacant by Senator Willey.

LARGE PEACH FARM.—One of the largest peach growing farms in this section of the country is located in Queen Anne County, Md. on the Chester River, seven miles below Millington. It contains eleven hundred acres, and was formerly owned by Mr. Moreton, deceased, lately purchased by John Harris, Esq. for the sum of $80,000. The canning departments, worked by 350 hands—300 of whom are girls from Baltimore and Philadelphia, selected by Mr. Harris himself, and are under perfect control. The price paid for paring is eight cents per bucket, and they average about one dollar and sixty cents per day. Mr. Harris is a self-made man, having been superintendent for Mr. Moreton, from his first puchase, many years ago, until about four months back, when he purchased the farm for the price above mentioned. He states that he expects to realize the whole purchase money from the present crop of canned fruit.

In the Eighth ward, of New York, alone, one hundred negroes have been appointed Deputy Marshals. The Democrats believe these appointments have been made by the Radicals for the purpose of creating a riot on election day. Already boasts have been made by the negroes that they are determined to control affairs in that ward on election day—that the white man must stand back and let the negro vote.

A negro poet of Memphis has reduced the Fifteenth Amendment and the Enforcement Bill to rhyme as follows:—

> It is a sin to steal a pin,
> A crime to cut a throat—
> But a darned sight bigger to stop a nigger
> From putting in his vote.

Large numbers of negroes from Virginia are passing over the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, bound for Chattanooga. They are to go to work on the Chattanooga and Alabama road.

THE RIVALS IN FRANCE.

Two months ago the wonder was that France could be overrun so far and overcome so fast by her great neighbor and rival; to-day the wonder is that France resists at all, and that her whole social and military fabric does not tumble to ruin. It is not one rival power, but five—and even six, counting Germany—that now contend for the mastery of France. There are foes domestic as well foreign levy. The government at Paris and Tours; the Bonapartists now plotting at Wilhelmshof, whom Eugenie has already gone to join; the red republicans at Marseilles and the south, who defy Gambetta and the provisional government; the Orleanists, who have a "peace party" under Thiers, Guizot, Lefevre, Pontalis and other famous men, and who, besides, are said to be mustering forces in the west, to be confined to one of the Orleans princes; and even the house of Bourbon, in the person of the Count de Chambord—are all watching and struggling against each other.

There is something amusing in the letter of Henri, count de Chambord, when he says that upon him, as the head of the house of Bourbon, rests the chief responsibility of restoring peace and fortune to France. He invites his countrymen to "learn by experience"—whereas it is an adage regarding the Bourbons that they never learn wisdom from experience. The house of Orleans, on the other hand, possesses great strength, and will certainly prove a formidable rival to the republic. In the Duke d' Aumale, the Count de Paris, and the Duke de Chartres, it has three good soldiers, who, in addition to military study and experience, have so much personally at stake in any movement for the restoration of the Orleans dynsty that we may suppose them capable of united and vigorous action. There is a story of an "army of a hundred thousand men" forming for an Orleanist leader in France. Of course this is one of the customary exaggerations of a war rumors; but it is significant that there should be reports of any force at all recruiting for such leadership, sincs not only did the empire refuse the services of the Orleans princes, but Jules Favre expressly requsted them not to attempt to enter Paris when the republic had been declared. Besides, Trochu, the commander of Paris, and the best soldier left to France, is of Orleanist tendencies, though essentially a soldier without politics while the names reported as connected with the "Orleanist peace party" show how strong it is in civilians.

In the next place, the power of the Bonapartists is illustrated by the intrigues conducted between Metz, London, Wilhelmshof and Versailles, resulting in formal propositions for restoration and in the surrender of Bazaine's army. Considering how lately the very name Napoleon was execrated in France, this daring move is not to be lightly estimated. Again, red republicanism is strong enough in Versailles to set up Esquiros in opposition to Gambetta, so that, when the latter ordered the resignation of Esquiros, he was forced to recall him. Red republicanism was strong enough in the south of France to force the appointment of Garibaldi to a command, although all the French clergy and most of the peasantry are outraged by the act, and some of his own franc-tireurs threaten to shoot him.

It is evident, therefore, that, leaving out the question the tremendous external pressure of the Germans—and that is a pretty large item to leave out—the internal troubles, the intrigues and dissensions, the plots and counterplots to which France is subjected, are enough to prove her ruin. It is a wonder, we repeat, that the French still fight so stoutly, and that this house, apparently so divided against itself, does not fall.—*Philadelphia Record.*

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Internal revenue officers, aided by a force of 2,500 United States marines and regulars, made a grand raid Wednesday on illicit distileries in the Fifth ward of Brooklyn, and captured and destroyed over twenty establishments and their contents. Eight fire engines were employed several hours in pumping out the contents of the stills and mash tubs, which were afterwards completely demolished by a large force of laborers accompanying the troops. In the early part of the affair, the mob hurled several volleys of brickbats, stones and other missiles upon the marines, under Colonel Broome, but were routed by a bayonet charge. Colonel Broome then warned the crowd that the troops would fire if any further violence was offered, but they were not again molested. Assessor Dutcher was hit twice by flying bricks, and several revenue officers were more or less injured during the raid.

An unusually large list of marine losses is reported for October. The record comprises seventy-two vessels of all classes and various nationalities, including ten steamers, seven ships, seven barks, fourteen brigs and thirty-four schooners, and is more than twice the average of monthly losses since January. The pecuniary damage of these disasters for October amounts to $3,505,000—a fact which denotes more focibly than words can tell the extreme severity of the gales which, during the month, raged in so many quarters of the globe. For the ten months beginning with January, 1870, and ending with October, the entire loss in vessels is three hundred and forty-eight, and in property value, $15,132,700.

The Census Office has received only partial returns from the Southern States. The indications are that while there has, in some of them, been a decrease, there has, in others, been an increase of colored population, and that, in the aggregate, there will be found an increase of that class, compared with the census of 1860, but not near so large in proportion as that of previous enumerations.

Professors Hall, Harkness and Eastman, of the Washington Naval Observatory, sailed Wednesday on the China, en route to the Island of Sicily, to take observations of the total eclipse of the sun, December 22d. Professors Peters, of Hamilton College, and Wheelock, of Harvard University, left on the Abyssinia Thursday, in charge of another party, for the same purpose.

Germany has felt several earthquake shocks recently.

Koomanschap has orders on hand for two hundred thousand Chinese laborers, who are to go south as cotton pickers and farm hands. His profit is about ten dollars on each man imported.

Senator Vickers, has sued the Editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, published at Chestertown, for libel.

The negro vote in Pennsylvania is 9,475, in Ohio 6,112, in Indiana 7,905; yet the Radicals lost by it.

DIED.

In Thoroughfare Neck, on the 2nd inst. J. L. Rednor Cooper, son of J. T. and Rhoda A. Cooper, in the 7th year of his age.

At McDonough, Del. on Sunday morning, October 30th, Miss Catharine Arthur, of consumption.

SOMETHING NEW.

A great Boot and Shoe and Hat Store, in

SMYRNA,

KNOWN AS THE

BEE HIVE,

Where a full line of

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks and Valises,

are kept constantly on hand. I would call the attention of the public to my new store. I have just opened the largest stock Boots and Shoes ever opened by any dealer on this peninsula. My stock embraces Mens Heavy Kip Boots, eighteen and twenty inch legs, double sole and double upper, and tap sole, warranted to turn water.

Mens Fine French Calf,

Double Upper and Sides Lined Boots,

CUSTOM MADE,

And warranted as good as can be made in a shop, at three dollars less on the pair.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoes,

IN LARGE VARIETIES, HEAVY, MEDIUM, AND FINE.

I make a speciality of Ladies', Misses' and Children's fine wear. You will always find the leading styles. All the leading styles of

Men's, Youth's, and Boy's Hats,

Stylish, Plain, and Staple. Also, the Fall Style OF GENTS FUR HATS.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Furs,

A Choice lot of Trunks and Valises.

These goods are all bought frrom first hands, for Cash, and will be sold only for Cash, as we keep no books. Do not forget the name, the *BEE HIVE*.

J. H. PRIMROSE,
Commerce St. below Market,
Smyrna, Del.

P. S.—I think it would be well for persons in and around Middletown, to come to Smyrna and purchase their Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Furs at the Bee Hive, as I am determined to make it to your advantage. Don't forget this. J. H. P.

sept 24—3mos

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY A. T. BRADLEY.

Wheat, new	1 00@1 20
Corn, yellow,	80
" " new	65
" white	80
" new	70
Oats, new	40
Timothy Seed	6 25
Clover Seed	9 00
Eggs	25 cts ℔ doz
Butter	37@40 cts. ℔ lb
Lard	19@21 " "
Potatoes	90@1 00 ℔ bushel.

WILMINGTON.

Wheat, prime	$1 25
Corn,	1 00
Oats	60
Flour	$6 50@10 00

PHILADELPHIA.

Prime new red wheat	$1 36@1 40
Corn, yellow	80@83
Oats (Pennsylvania)	54
Cloverseed	$8 00
Timothy	$6 00

BARGAINS. BARGAINS.

New Stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

Selling Off at REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH!!

CONSISTING in part of the following goods:

Black and Colored Alpacas, Doublewarp Mohair and Silk Finish, very low, Delaines of variety of shades and styles, Chene Poplins and Mohairs, Silk Finish Velveteens, Sack Flannels, plain and plaid, White and Red Flannels, Canton Flannels, &c. Large stock of Ladies Shawls and Cloaks, Ladies Merino Vests, Jouvins' Kid Gloves, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, KERSEYS

HATS AND CAPS,

Latest styles; Overcoats and ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!

Hemp, Rag and Stair, from auction. Gents Fine Calf Skin Boots, Men's Coarse Boots and Shoes, Boys and Children's Boots and Shoes of all styles, with and without heels.

BLANKETS AND COVERLIDS.

Hardware, Queensware, Groceries,

and all other Goods usually kept in a first-class country store.

Purchasers will please call and look at our stock before purchasing.

☞ Agents for Dr. Rogers' Magnetic Oil and Liver Pills.

S. R. STEPHENS & CO.
Nov. 5—tf Middletown, Del.

ESTRAY.

STRAYED from the undersigned on Wednesday, the 26th ult. a small DARK RED COW, with a White Stripe across her back and a White Forehead. A suitable reward will be given for her return.

JOHN G. SCHAICH,
nou 5—3t* Middletown, Del.

FOR SALE.—Two pairs of Mules.

Apply to E. R. COCHRAN,
Nov. 5—1m Middletown, Del.

NORWAY OATS FOR SALE.

IN Quantities to suit purchasers.

E. R. COCHRAN,
nov 5—4mos. Middletown, Del.

Counter For Sale,

INQUIRE OF E. T. EVANS,
[nov 5—1m] Middletown, Del.

The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

BY CHAS. HAMILTON VANDERFORD.

TERMS.—$2.00 per annum, *payable in advance.* Single copies five cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.—One square of ten lines, $1 for three insertions and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. One square one year $10; six months $6. For a quarter of a column three months $8; six monhts $15; one year, with the privilege of four changes, $25; for half a column $50. Fractions of a square to be counted as a square. When the number of insertions is not marked, advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. Obituaries published at advertising rates; Marriages and Deaths inserted free. Yearly advertisers must confine their advertisements to their own business.

☞ All letters should be addressed to THE MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, Middletown, Del.

☞ Office corner Main and Scott streets.

OUR AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

The agricultural interest of the country employs more than fifty per cent. of the total population, and may well be designated as the vital interest of the nation. Other interests may be destroyed, as our commerce has been, and yet the national vitality still exists; but if our agricultural industry should be rendered permanently unprofitable, it would be the same to the nation as a stroke of paralysis to a man. It is true that farmers as a class lack that unity of purpose which distinguishes other branches of industry, and, being destitute of organization, have not occupied that prominent position which their numbers, usefulness and essential strength would warrant. From their failure to exert in their councils of the state and nation their inherent and rightful power and inuflence is due much of that class legislation which has so effectually made them the scapegoats in bearing the chief burdens of onerous and unjust taxation.

Other branches of industry, much inferior in numbers, rightful influence and power, have, through unity of action, accompanied with their unscrupulous use of money, succeeded in obtaining such legislation that their rivals in the outside markets of the world cannot have the privilege of selling their products in our own without paying for that privilege from fifty to one hundred per cent. of the cost of these products. This enables these schemers and monopolists to charge such increased prices for their fabrics that the national debt, which requires such taxation to pay the interest, becomes to them a "national blessing," so long as their customers have the ability to purchase. If the farmer, through the influence of an additional tariff, could add to the price of his products, and thus shift his prostrating burdens of taxation to other shoulders, it would matter but little; but, unfortunately, what he produces and has for sale is only the excess of what is required for the country's consumption, so that it must unavoidably go abroad and be sold in the markets of the world in competition with the cheap labor of European countries, where they are not cursed with a demoralized currency and prostrating taxation. The result is that our farmers have to accept a price for their surplus products which is made in London, which, to a great extent, governs and fixes the price at home, and which does not pay the cost of production under the high-pressure system of special legislation and taxation on all that the American farmer consumes. He has produced at a high cost under our system, and, controlled by another, is compelled to sell at a cheap rate.

Is it, under such circumstances, a cause of surprise that the agricultural interest is languishing, and that farmers are struggling with embarrassments? In many sections so bad is the state of affairs that these farmers are necessitated to borrow money, to meet current expenses, by mortgaging their property, so as to tide over what they call "these dreadfully hard times," expecting and hoping "another season" and "another crop" will furnish them with means of relief. But the great cause of their trouble—the oppressive burdens of taxation, direct and indirect—being unremoved, another season and crop, instead of providing for their deliverance, only adds to and increases their embarrassments. The banks being unable to carry such paper, the farmers soon get into the hands of the "Shylocks and money shavers" who infest every county and town in the country, and who, for "a consideration" with undoubted real estate security, will furnish the much-needed funds. These creations of corruption and taxation are enabled to obtain from one to two per cent. per month for their money in the east, and in the west and south much higher rates. It does not take "many seasons" or "many crops" to hoplessly involve the unfortunate producer of "agricultural wealth," who is soon made the victim of a system which is called "protection to American labor."

The number of farms and farm lands for sale to-day is beyond all precedent. We have before us now a newspaper of the largest size, published at the county seat of one of the richest and heretofore most prosperous agricultural counties of the state, not more than thirty miles distant from the city of Philadelphia, with all the advantages of railroad communication. In this paper there are ten closely-printed columns of "farms for sale;" and we have been informed that the prices now asked are forty per cent. less than they were a few years since, and with a prospect of going still lower, as it is an impossibility, in the present condition of the country, to work a farm without pecuniary loss. The moral of this is so plain that it requires no further comment or illustration. The facts speak for themselves.—*Phila. Record.*

THE LITTLE CORPORAL MAGAZINE for November is a beautiful number, good enough for the most exacting. Since its enlargement and improvement, and the addition of fine full page and other engravings, The Little Corporal is worthy of a circulation of at least a hundred thousand. The remaining numbers of 1870 are offered free to all who subscribe now for the next year. Don't fail to give your children this sterling juvenile magazine. It is published in Chicago, Illinois, by Sewell & Miller, at one dollar and a half a year, 15 cents for a single copy. Beautiful and generous premiums are given for clubs.

Correspondence of the Middletown Transcript.

HEAD OF SASSAFRAS, Oct. 27, 1870.

Having had a slight intimation that some friends purposed surprising a certain household on the 24th inst. the above date being the tenth anniversary since they put on the golden chains of matrimony; and, according to custom persons thus suffering out a decade are entitled to be set up in the tin business. Having given our consent that we would participate, the evening came and the hours were gliding swiftly by. We began to think it quite time to qualify, hence we got out our stock of store clothes, arranged linen, &c. wondering what charming gazelle we would meet; and reasoning thusly we ordered "Dobbin," put in our tin and went rattling along towards the scene. However, on passing a friendly mansion we concluded to stop and take some additional ballast in the form of dry goods and crinoline; therefore we accosted the hospitable looking domicil, whereupon a young partly bleached American of ten summers saluted us, "Is dat you Mr. Sniffins; Misser's gone to de wedding," being thus informed we bent our way onward.

Nothing unusual occurred on the route except an occasional intruder crossing the road of the bovine genius, being driven from his native lair by the strange sounds of our tin. The flourishing little village of Masseys being reached we stopped and looked for the Drug Store, thinking that the most reliable place to get good tobacco, being accustomed to a whiff of the pipe. Not being able to find the institution in question we did not feel qualified to linger and drove on to our place of destination.

Dobbin getting a little riled at the scent of the iron-horse, pricked up his affections and went down the road, I won't say what time he made, excuse me for not telling, but I don't want everybody to know. Suffice it to say we drew up at S. J. Corbaley's, hitched Dobbin up a tree, met our host and hostess at their hospitable door made their hearts glad by depositing our tins, which were placed on a table covered with every conceivable article in the history of tin things. After gazing a moment on the numerous presents of our good host and hostess we turned away and hove a sigh, exclaiming, "so much for being in harness ten years." Having satisfied ourselves on the sequence of tin weddings, we thought it quite time to enter the arena where a brilliant array of ladies and gentlemen were honoring old Terpsicus with a vengeance.

To personify or draw county lines would be doing injustice. However, we think the blondes of Cecil contrasted handsomely with the brunettes of Kent, manifesting a degree of taste and elegance seldom surpassed. The whole affair was recherche throughout.

Mr. and Mrs. Corbaley were unremitting in their kindness and attention especially at table, where we regaled ourselves with their many good things, which were of that nature to persuade a man though he be not hungry, to eat; and the wines were of that kind to prevail with you to drink when you are not thirsty.

I very highly approve of tin weddings, and some that are tined; and would advise all those that are without the pail to get fixed so they can have one in due time themselves. Truly, &c.

FREDERICK ADOLPHUS SNIFFINS, JR.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—The official returns show that the Republicans have elected their candidates for Congress in all the districts of this States. Bower (white), Republican, is beaten by De Large (mulatto), Republican, as Representative of the Chaleston district.

The Government expenditures for October were $13,798,025.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FINE READY MADE CLOTHING.

228 MARKET STREET, 2nd Door below THIRD

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

Ready Made Clothing in Delaware,

Our Own Make, now on hand, and will be sold at less than Philadelphia Prices.

All our Clothing is made in Superior manner by

PRACTICAL TAILORS.

The Proprietor having an experience of over thirty years in this Business, will guarantee satisfaction to any purchaser.

A full line of

FINE CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

VESTINGS,

Constantly on hand for

ORDER WORK,

which will be made in the

☞ LATEST STYLE AND BEST MANNER,

At No. 228 Market Street,

☞ The Oldest Established Clothing Emporium in Delaware.

March 16—y **Edward Moore**

Professors BUCHANAN & DOWN of the American University, are making wonderful cures of Cancers, Tumours and Ulcers by their new discovery. A painless treatment, *no* knife, *no* plasters, *no* caustic burning. The most remarkable effect of this treatment is, it separates the chemical elements of cancerous growths, so that they shrivel, die and disappear and will not return. All those afflicted can call on the Professors Buchanan & Down, University; or address, No. 514 Pine Street, Philada.

TUMOURS. CANCERS. ULCERS.

aug 13—1y

☞ DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS and CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS. M. D. and Professor of *Diseases of the Eye and Ear (his speciality) in the Medical College of Philadelphia*, 13 *years experience*, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 805 Arch street, Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. apr 15—1y.

EUGENE M. HANSON. BENJ. F. HANSON

HANSON BROS.

IN THE

TOWN HALL,

Middletown, Delaware,

HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF NEW GOODS, comprising in part,

BLACK SILKS,

ALPACAS,

Serges, DeLaines, Poplins, &c. &c.

A full line of Ladies'

White and Colored Trimmings,

SATIN and VELVET,

CUT BIAS.

FLANNELS,

GILBERT'S OPERA, DOMET, CANTON, &C.

CALICOES, BROWN & BLEAHCHED MUSLINS

Cloths, Cassimeres,

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

EARTHENWARE, QUEENSWARE,

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

And in fact everything kept in a first-class Dry Goods and GroceryStore.

☞ *Special inducements to cash buyers.*

oct 29—3m

PRIME WYE RIVER LAND FOR SALE.

A Valuable Farm upon Wye River, 175 acres; no better soil on the peninsula; buildings good; conveniently located in a desirable neighborhood; the finest fish and oysters abundant; one hundred acres seeded in wheat. Will be sold at private sale for $35 per acre. One hundred dollars per acre has been refused for it, but the farm must now be sold. A great speculation. Call on the Editor of the Transcript for further information.

oct 29—3t

500,000

OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS

ONE AND TWO YEARS OLD,

FOR SALE,

For Hedging,

VERY LARGE AND FINE.

ALSO, 200,000

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS & VINES,

OF THE BEST VARIETIES OF

STRAWBERRY,

RASPBERRY,

BLACKBERRY,

CURRANT,

GOOSEBERRY,

AND GRAPE.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL AND GIANT

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

EARLY ROSE and other SEED POTATOES,

For information and prices, apply to

HENRY CLAYTON,

WOOSIDE SMALL FRUIT NURSERY

MT. PLEASANT, DEL.

oct. 22—6m

Kent County Rail Road.

THE Kent County Rail Road being completed to Kennedyville, trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted,) for freight and passengers, between Kennedyville and Townsend, where close connection will be made with trains of the Delaware R. R. commencing on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24th, 1870,

And will run as follows until further notice:

GOING EAST.			GOING WEST.		
LEAVE	A.M.	P.M.	LEAVE	A.M.	P.M.
Kennedyville	7 20		Townsend	11 40	8 00
Black's	7 35		Vandyke's	11 55	8 15
Lambson's	7 50			P.M.	
Massey's	8 05	1 25	Morris'	12 50	8 25
Morris'	8 15	1 40	Massey's	12 20	8 35
Vandyke's	8 22	1 55	Lambson's	12 30	
ARRIVE			Black's	12 40	
Townsend	8 35	2 10	ARRIVE		
			Kenedyville	12 50	

Passengers from Kennedyville, and all stations on the Kent County Rail Road, will reach Wilmington at 10.15, A. M. Philadelphia at 11.45, A. M. and Baltimore at 1.05, P. M.

Passengers for the Kent County Railroad, will leave Baltimore (President Street Depot) at 7.25, A. M. Philadelphia (Depot corner Broad st. and Washington Avenue) at 8.30, A. M. and Wilmington at 10.10, A. M.

A Stage will run between Chestertown and Kennedyville, making close connections with trains East and West. It will leave Chestertown at 5.30, A. M. and returning, leave Kennedyville on arrival of train, and reach Chestertown about 2.30, P. M.

J. B. WINGATE,

apr 30—tf Chief Eng'r and Sup't.

DR. KLINE, *at the Philadelphia Cancer Institute*, 931 Arch St.; Prof. Dalton, 238 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O., and Dr. Greene, at Charlotte, N. C., are making astonishing cures of all by their great Cancer Antidotes without the knife or caustic medicine, and with but little pain. Every root and fibre is killed and removed, if taken in time and cannot return. Beware of bogus Professors, with their bogus treatments, stealing our advertisements. No others have these treatments. None other should ever be used. For particulars, send for circular, call, or address as above.

CANCERS TUMORS ULCERS

sept 17—3mos

NEW BAKERY,

IN MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

North East Corner of Lake and Broad Streets.

THE undersigned wishes to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has commenced the Baking Business in all its departments, and will keep constantly on hand,

Bread, Cakes, Crackers, Pies, Candy,

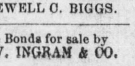
And will supply Weddings, and Parties, with all sorts of Cakes at short notice.

He has engaged a first class Baker to attend to the business.

He will also continue the Painting Business in all its Branches. FRANCIS TARONI.

March 6, 1869—tf

30,000 Peach Trees



FOR SALE, comprising all the usual varieties grown in Delaware.

sept 10—3mos.* SEWELL C. BIGGS.

FIRST Class Real Estate Bonds for sale by GEO. W. INGRAM & CO.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

DRESS GOODS.

OUR SECOND OPENING OF

FOREIGN DRESS FABRICS

Embraces many new and seasonable goods not yet exhibited by any other house.

THE VERY LOW PRICES we have been asking for earlier and present offerings (much lower than last year, notwithstanding the war) have induced large and rapid sales.

Although our importations have been on a larger scale than ever before, we already find our stock rapidly diminishing before the active demand thus early made upon it.

Among the almost endless variety of French, German and British fabrics, we would mention

UNUSUALLY BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF

TONGE POPLINS,

RICH CLOTH PLAIDS,

SATIN LAINE FOR SUITS,

SILK, WOOL, & CORDED POPLINS,

In all the new shades, and full lines of

LOW AND MEDIUM-PRICED

DRESS GOODS,

Adapted to the wants of the most critical as well as the most economical buyer.

BLACK SILKS.

In our advertisement of Black Silks some time since, we gave a list of very low prices at which prices shall continue to sell them for two weeks longer, notwithstanding the general advance.

We have since added to our stock

CHENEY BROS.'

American Black Gros Grain at $1.90.

Same goods offered by our competitors as very cheap at $2.

Shawls and Suits.

We have greatly enlarged our Shawl Department and added thereto

Ready-Made Suits

AND

WATERPROOF CLOAKS

We offer an immense assortment of

BROCHE SHAWLS,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE.

BLANKET SHAWLS,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE.

And all the latest styles of

FANCY SHAWLS.

OUR SUITS AND CLOAKS

Will be made up in our own building, under our personal supervision.

Strawbridge & Clothier,

N. W. CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Oct 1—tf

G. W. W. NAUDAIN

TAKES this method of calling the attention of the public to his Large and Well Selected Stock of

COATINGS, CLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Kerseys, Dress Gooods,

PRINTS, GINGHAMS,

Bro. and Bleached Muslins,

Shawls, Red Flannels, White Flannels, Cotton Flannels, White Blankets, Gray Blankets, Horse Blankets, Lap Robes, Bed Spreads,

HATS, CAPS,

NOTIONS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Queensware, Earthenware, Oil Cloth, &c. &c.

Farmers, before purchasing elsewhere, will find it to their interest to examine his stock of

Men's Heavy Boots and Shoes,

which he has manufactured of the best material, and on which he guarantees satisfaction.

He has also on hand a good assortment of

MEN'S SEWED AND PEGGED,

SINGLE & DOUBLE UPPER & SOLE,

CALF BOOTS,

Also Ladies' Dress Shoes in various styles.

☞ Prices Reasonable—Large Inducements to Cash Buyers. ☜ [Oct 22-tf

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

Constantly on hand at prices to suit all.

EGG,	2240 lbs.	$7 00
STOVE,	"	7 00
NUT,	"	6 25

This Coal we warrant to be of the Best Quality and guarantee it to give satisfaction.

CHAS. T. STRATTON,

oct. 22—tf *Odessa, Del.*

GIBSON'S PRICE CURRENT.

Eggs	20cts.	Lard	16cts.
Butter	20.	Hogs	11.
Chickens, dressed	14.	Hogs, alive	10.
Ducks "	14.	Potatoes, round	35.
Turkeys "	16.	Feathers	65.
Geese "	12.	Honey	20.

The above prices will be paid in cash for produce delivered in good order; and we wish to say that we keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions which we will sell reasonably for cash, at the Corner of Broad and Anderson Streets, Middletown, Del.

March 20—tf Wm. Z. GIBSON.

$10,000 Wanted on Bond and Mortgage, liberal—apply to

Oct. 29—tf Geo. W. Ingram & Co.

THE LATEST DISCOVERY

Dobbins Vegetable HAIR RENEWER

A Color and Dressing that will not Burn the Hair or Injure the Head.

It makes Hair soft and fine, restoring its natural color without dyeing, by imparting a healthy and vigorous growth.

IT IS ALTOGETHER UNLIKE ANY OTHER.

PREPARED ONLY BY J. B. DOBBINS,

426 North Eighth St., Philada.

Price $1.00, large bottles.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

None genuine without my signature, and I put my name to no goods that are not of surpassing excellence.

J B Dobbins

sept 24—6m

EDWIN HALL,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET

PHILADELPHIA,

INVITES ATTENTION TO HIS STOCK OF

BLACK SILKS, Best Makes,
COLORED SILKS in all Desirable Shades,
"PIMS" IRISH POPLINS,
COLORED & PLAIN IRISH POPLINS,
SERGES AND SATIN CLOTHS,
PLAID POPLINS AND SERGES.

The latest styles of Dress Goods constantly receiving and for sale at the lowest prices.

A full stock of MOURNING GOODS always on hand.

BLACK POPLINS, MOHAIRS & ALPACAS,

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

CLOAK VELVETS, PURE SILKS,

Best Goods Imported.

Silk Plushes! Silk Plushes!!

In all desirable shades.

Water-proof Cloths,
Cloths for Ladies wear,
Velveteens of Silk Finish,
Cloths for Men and Boy's wear.

Table linens, napkins, sheetings, towelings shirtings, flannels, blankets, counterpanes, piano and table covers, embroideries, laces, white goods; gloves, &c. We deal in good goods, and will sell at such prices as will give satisfaction.

The Market and Chestnut street Cars will convey you to within a few doors of the store.

EDWIN HALL,

oct 22 3m 28 *South Second St. Phila.*

THE CELEBRATED

TRADE MARK
PATENTED 1868

BLACK ALPACAS

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

And are recognized as the only real standard Alpaca for the United States.

THE Alpacas we offer for the Autumn and Winter trade possess the shade of black best adapted to the present taste.

We have them at 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 65, 75, 85, 90 cents and $1 per yard, which is fully 20 per cent. less than ever offered to the public before by the retail trade.

Also a full stock of

PLAIN AND PLAID POPLINS,

MERINOS,

All Wool Delaines,

CALICOES, MUSLINS, FLANNELS,

Blankets, Cloths,

Cassimeres and Kerseys,

which will be sold at the lowest prices on the most reasonable terms.

☞ A liberal Discount for Cash.

J. A. REYNOLDS & SONS.

oct 15—tf Middletown, Del.

1115 Hopkins' Philadelphia 1115 HOOP SKIRT MAUFACTORY,

No. 1115 Chestnut St. Girard Row,

Formerly 628 *Arch St. Philadelphia.*

A complete assortment of all the new Fall Shapes of our Celebrated "Champion" Hoop Skirts, in every length and size, together with our own make of "Keystone" Skirts, (second quality,) and full lines of good Eastern made skirts, for sale, wholesale and retail, at prices just reduced below those of any former season. Our Champion Skirts more than sustain their reputation for superiority over all others, and are now sold at such prices as will meet the views of all, and are warranted in every respect.

CORSETS! CORSETS!! CORSETS!!!—Our assortment of Corsets contains over 100 kinds and prices, and includes every desirable kind, such as Thomson's Glove Fitting, J. Beckel's, R. Werly's, Madam Foy's, and Mrs. Moody's "Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Supporting" Corsets in all grades, together with Misses' and Children's, and every grade of hand made Corsets, ranging in prices as follows:—45c, 58c, 69c, 75c, 80c, 83c, 85c, 90c, 94c, $1, $1 11, $1 14, $1 19, $1 25, &c. up to $7 00.

Panier Bustles in 27 styles, from 35 cents up to $3 25. Ladies' under-garments in all kinds and prices. Night Dresses from $1 to $9 20. Infant's dresses, long and short, from $2 35 to $13. Gored Muslin Skirts, 6 Tucks, 75 cts.; 10 Tucks, 94c.; 15 Tucks, $1 32, &c. &c. up to $10.

Hoop Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired, at manufactory and sales rooms, 1115 Chestnut st. Philadelphia.

Call or send for circulars.

sept 24—3mos WM. T. HOPKINS.

Listen to the Mocking Bird.

THE Prairie Whistle and Animal Imitator can be used by a child. It is made to imitate the song of every bird, the neigh of a horse, the bray of an ass, the grunt of a hog, birds, beasts, and snakes are enchanted by it. Is used by Dan Bryant, Charley White and all the minstrels and warblers. Ventriloquism can be learned in three days by its aid. Sent anywhere upon receipt of 10 cents; 3 for 25 cents; 7 for 50 cents; 14 for $1. Address *T. W. VALENTINE,*

oct 15—1m Box 372 Jersey City, N. J.

5000 men wanted.—100 per cent. profit on three best things out. 50,000 club and combination premiums to agents. Catalogue and terms free. Address *M. L. BYRNE,*

oct 15—1m 80 Cedar st. N. Y.

LORING'S Dollar Box of Initiated French Note Paper mailed to you on receipt of $1. Address *LORING, Publisher,*

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ONLY

ONE PRICE!!

W. M. KENNARD,

306

MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON,

DELAWARE,

OFFERS ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSOTRED STOCKS OF

BRITISH, FRENCH,

AND

AMERICAN DRESS GOODS,

EVER SHOWN IN THIS MARKET.

The attention of close cash buyers is called to the following specialties:

BLACK ALPACAS,

BLACK VELVETINES,

French Plaids,

EMPRESS CLOTHS,

SILK POPLINS,

Black Silks, Colored Silks,

BLACK SATIN,

SILK VELVETS,

SHAWLS,

Also a large and fine stock of

TAPESTRY,

Brussels, Three-Ply, and

INGRAIN CARPETS,

OIL CLOTH,

WINDOW SHADES,

STAIR RODS,

&c. &c. &c,

AT LESS THAN THE USUAL

RETAIL PRICE.

W. M. KENNARD,

306 Market Street.

WILMINGTON,

DELAWARE.

Oct. 15 1870—y

NEW STOVE, TIN,

AND

HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

THOMAS H. ROTHWELL'S

NEW BUILDING,

North Side of Main Street, 4 Buildings West of Town Hall,

Middletown, Delaware.

Where he has constantly on hand, and is prepared to manufacture

ALL KINDS OF TIN WARE, At Short Notice.

Particular attention paid to

ROOFING AND SPOUTING.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to.

COOK STOVES.

STAR, COTTAGE, NATIONAL, CHARM, PRIZE, & VICTOR COOK.

PARLOR STOVES.

BOQUET BASE, GAS, BURNING BASE, DIAL, VIOLET, REVERE, UNION AIR-TIGHT.

James Spear & Co's

"REVOLVING LIGHT."

The proprietors claim for this stove that the mica windows never become smoked; perfect cleanliness in poking the fire; entire safety of the fire; requires very little attention; thorough ventilation of the room, thus preserving the health of the occupants; entire freedom from dust: a uniform and well regulated heat; a gas-consumer of the first quality; great economy in fuel. This stove is a continuous burner, when the fire is once made the work is done for the winter, as it can be kept burning for an indefinite period, the fuel only requiring to be replenished once in 24 hours. Read the following recommendation:

MR. T. H. ROTHWELL—*Dear Sir*:—I take pleasure in recommending the new coal stove called "the Revolving Light." Having used one last winter, can say I think it the best and most economical stove for parlor or sitting room now in use. J. R. HALL.

Stoves suitable for stores, offices, hotels, and school houses.

Orders will be received and promptly filled for any kind of Stove that may be ordered.

GALVANIZED, RUSSIA, AND SHEET IRON, ZINC,

COAL HODS, SEIVES,

POKERS, SHOVELS,

TEA KETTLES, BAKE PANS, WAFFLE IRONS

SAD IRONS, BRASS & ENAMELLED

PRESERVING KETTLES,

ENAMELLED SAUCE PANS,

TEA BELLS, JAPANNED CHAMBER BUCKETS,

SPITTOONS, WAITERS, LANTERNS,

FLOUR AND PEPPER BOXES,

SAND CUPS, MATCH SAFES (Cast Iron,)

MOLASSES CUPS,

PATENT CLOTHES FRAMES, &c. &c. &c.

Prompt attention to business, moderate prices, competent workmen, and a determination to please, may at all times be expected by those who may favor him with their custom.

THE VAPOR COOKING STOVE.

No Wood, no Coal, no Stove Pipe, no Ashes, no Dirt, no Wood Boxes, no Coal Scuttle, no Kindling Wood,

But a Friction Match,

And the fire in full blast in half a minute, oven hot in two minutes, steak broiled in seven minutes, bread baked in thirty minutes, the fire extinguished in a moment.

Please call and examine it in operation at

Thomas H. Rothwell's Stove Store,

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Sole owner of the stove for the State.

Feb. 19—y

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to his

Large and Well-Selected Stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES, BOOTS,

Shoes, Hats, Hardware,

Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Earthen and Stone Ware.

FISH, MEATS, &c.

And everything usually kept in a

FIRST CLASS COUNTRY STORE,

All of which have been selected with care, and will be

SOLD AT PRICES

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TIMES.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

NO CHARGE

FOR SHOWING GOODS.

Charles Tatman, Jr.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

apr. 9—tf

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A Sure Guide to Honest Wealth.

NO one in business or out but can, by a strict attention to rules laid out in this Book, become wealthy in a short time.

Agents will find this the best selling book in the market. Single copies sent postpaid on receipt of 50 cents. Address

CHARLES M. JONES,

sept 24—1y Wilmington, Del.

FOR SALE.

75,000 Very Large and Healthy Peach Trees, embracing all the best varieties, new and old. E. R. COCHRAN, Middletown, Del.

N. B. Persons desirous of buying trees are invited to call and examine my stock.

sept 10—6m

WEDDING RINGS.

No. 35½ SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

March 6—tf